

The Bisbee Daily Review

Published Every Day Except Monday by the
State Consolidated Publishing Company

Business Office—Phone No. 39.
Branch Connecting All Departments.

Advertising Rates on Application.
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Bisbee, Arizona
Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates:

SINGLE COPIES, Daily\$.05
PER MONTH 1.50
THREE MONTHS 4.50
SIX MONTHS 8.50
TWELVE MONTHS 16.00
SUNDAY (Our Weekly) per year 2.00
SUNDAY (Our Weekly) per quarter75

No Subscription Taken For Less Than 75 Cents

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Thursday Morning, July 13, 1916.

CONQUERING MEXICO

Reports from Mexico tell of women marching through their villages and shouting, "Vivan los Gringos!"—"Hurrah for the Yankees!"

Before our army entered Mexico, these women were bitter in their fear and hatred of the "Gringo." They have been won to trust and friendliness by the fact that Gen. Pershing's soldiers have paid them honestly and liberally for any supplies they have furnished, and because the American army has given food to them and their babies when they were starving.

This situation suggests an idea which will be seen as bizarre and impractical, and which may nevertheless be worth thinking about. There has been much talk of intervention, of "conquering Mexico" either for punishment or for her own good. And always the assumption has been that there was only one way to do it—by force. Lately we have been on the brink of war in pursuance of that assumption.

But is it possible that there is another and a better way to conquer Mexico?

There are millions of Mexicans starving. The cause of Mexican unrest has always been hunger. That cause is more operative today than ever. Most of the brigands who are robbing American ranches in Mexico and raiding across the border are actually in need of food and clothing, and take to murder and pillage as the most obvious way to get them. The reason why it is so easy for any leader with money or food at his command to raise an army of ragged Indians is that they have no work to do at home, and nothing to live on.

Suppose, instead of sending 100,000 or 200,000 men into Mexico with guns and military supplies, we sent them many troops with a vast quantity of provisions—say as much as could be bought with the money that the ammunition for a military campaign would cost. Suppose these troops, armed no more heavily than policemen in our cities, were to penetrate Mexico, marching through the country and distributing food, together with necessary clothing and seed supplies for next season's crop in all the villages where the men are idle and the women and children dying of starvation.

Really, wouldn't that method offer at least as good a chance of success as an effort to crush the resistance by armed force? Wouldn't the men join the women in shouting, "Vivan los Gringos?" Wouldn't the raids and murders stop? Wouldn't the Mexican nation listen respectfully and peacefully to anything we had to say after that? Wouldn't the restoration of order and the payment of American citizens for their losses during the revolution be simplified? And it would cost far less than war.

Of course we won't do it. It's too idealistic. To be frank, it's too Christian. But suppose we should!

PSYCHO-PATHOLOGY AND PACIFISTS

An extremely highbrow but none the less interesting discussion of pacifism appears in the July Atlantic, from the pen of a "Psycho-Pathologist" or alienist named Dr. Frederic Lynman Wells.

Militarism, explains Dr. Wells, is the product of primitive instincts of self-assertion and self-display, combined with the instinct of self-protection. Pacifism comes from the opposite instinct of self-abasement. He traces it back to its primitive forms of "flight, concealment and death-shunning instincts." That is to say, the rabbit is a pacifist when it runs away; the squirrel is a pacifist when it hides on the other side of the tree; the possum is a prince of pacifists.

Both militarists and pacifists, says Dr. Wells, give their purposes high-sounding names; but he seems to regard the pacifists as the more self-doubting of the two and the less admirable. Pacifism, he remarks, is "characterized by not wanting normal objects of life enough to undertake struggle with others who want them more. Militarism has not only the legitimate aim of self-protection, but the positive virtue of self-sacrifice for the protection of the community. The pacifist is moved not only by timidity, but by 'various pleasure-seeking, far-fetched and economic instincts which conflict with and blot the instincts that involve self-sacrifice for the group.'"

The pacifist comes along after the safety of the community has been established by fighting, and objects to any more fighting for fear of losing what he has. He may not be conscious of such a sordid motive; but according to the learned psycho-pathologist, that's what it amounts to.

And now it's up to some pacifist highbrow to do some psycho-pathologizing on the other side.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF SUNSHINE

The people who get sunstroke are not the people who expose themselves to the hot sun. They're the people who run away from it. Poor health and intemperate habits, of course, may be contributing factors. But in general it may be set down that the persons who suffer most from the heat, whether in the form of a genuine prostration or merely discomfort, are the persons who have an abnormal prejudice against sunshine. They habitually shun sunlight, and then of course they can't stand it when they are forced to undergo exposure.

If these people could only get it into their heads that the sun is god for them instead of bad for them, they would have very little trouble. It is a scientific fact that sunshine is the most healthful and beneficent force in the world. And there is seldom any danger of getting too much of it, if one is wise about it.

Anybody who habitually gets out into the sunshine all he can, the greater part of the year, is pretty sure to develop such good health and resisting power that he can stand even the direct rays of Old Sol on a sultry July day, without inconvenience. The sun is so kindly to his friends that he provides immunity against himself.

Anyone who imagines that this is mere theory can easily test it for himself. If you're suffering from the hot weather, try the homeopathic method. Get out into the bright sun in the morning. You can stand it then, if you ever can. And then see if you don't feel tolerably comfortable all the rest of the day, indoors or outdoors, no matter how high the temperature mounts. If it doesn't work the first day, keep it up for a week, and then see. And swimming will help immensely—not so much because the water cools you off as because exposure to the hot sun in a bathing suit soothes your nerves, purifies your blood and makes you immune against heat-waves.

ONE LANGUAGE

While we're busy Americanizing America, it might be well to give a little more attention to Americanizing the language. There are two or three dozen different tongues spoken in the United States. There are millions of citizens who habitually use alien speech. In all our big cities, and many of our little ones, there are settlements where the language of this country is scarcely understood, and where little effort is made to learn it.

Language, of course, is the great unifier. And in one very important way the unification is being attended to. The children of these alien-speaking residents are learning to speak the English language (which we might properly call "American," because it is used by more Americans than Englishmen) and to appreciate something of its literature, thus absorbing national spirit and ideal, which can come in no other way. But in very many of our communities there is, as there has long been, an insistent demand for the teaching of some other language in the public schools.

This is an unfortunate tendency. Is there any good reason why any language but our own should be taught as part of the compulsory education that we give our children in the grammar schools? If any boy or girl wants to learn other languages in the high school or college, or in a private school, that is a different matter. But shouldn't our common schools have one language just as they have one flag?

GIVING UP THE PORK

Ripon, Wis., has won national fame for a rare act of patriotic sacrifice. It is a town of something less than 4,000 population, small, but thriving and ambitious, and the county seat of a community of 50,000 prosperous people. Congress recently voted an appropriation of \$75,000 for a new postoffice at Ripon. The award was hailed with joy. Any small town will have no difficulty in appreciating what that award meant to Ripon in the way of prestige, utility and architectural inspiration.

There is another aspect to the matter, of course. Anywhere outside of Fond du Lac County there will be found plenty of people insisting that \$75,000 was an absurdly large appropriation for a federal building in Ripon—that it was a plain flagrant case of congressional "pork." But be that as it may, the citizens of Ripon believed that they deserved the appropriation.

And now they have decided to give it up. Their town council has wired instructions to their representatives in congress to have the money turned over to the war department for the construction of army aeroplanes. And Senator Hustling has laid their request before the president.

No red tape or false sentiment ought to prevent the acceptance of that generous offer. It will be good for Ripon, good for the country and good for the government. One such example is worth a thousand speeches on economy and patriotism. And incidentally, Ripon's action should have a wholesome effect in stimulating the development of our weak and crippled aviation service.

The de facto government of Mexico suggests that it would be a "very graceful act" on the part of the United States to return the ten machine guns that our troops have captured from the Villistas. Sure! And why be stingy? Why not send along with them a few thousand rounds of ammunition, and a squad of unarmed Americans to serve as practice targets?

A Brooklyn steamfitter, 62 years old, wants to join the army, and insists that a regiment shall be authorized to consist of men between the ages of 50 and 70. He shows the proper spirit, but his proposition is rather "previous." We're not in Austria's fix yet.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT In the County of Cochise, State of Arizona.

M. J. Soto, Plaintiff, vs.
Belle Soto, Defendant.
Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona in and for the County of Cochise, and the complaint filed in the said county of Cochise, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court. The State of Arizona Sends Greeting:

Belle Soto,
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons (if served within the county; otherwise within thirty days) or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

Given under my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the State of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, this 29th day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. E. JAMES,
Clerk.
By H. P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Of Cochise County, State of Arizona.

In the Matter of the Estate of Oliver W. Zane, Deceased.

NOTICE OF HEARING PETITION.
Notice is hereby given that Jared D. Taylor has filed in this Court a certain document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Oliver W. Zane together with his petition praying that said document be admitted to probate in this Court as the last Will and Testament of said Oliver W. Zane who, said petitioner alleges, is deceased, and that letters testamentary issue thereon to said petitioner, and that same will be heard on Saturday the 29th day of July A. D. 1916, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said Court, in the Court House, in the City of Tombstone, County of Cochise, State of Arizona, and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

J. E. JAMES, Clerk.
By C. L. ALLEN, Deputy Clerk.
Dated July 10th, 1916.
First publication July 12th, 1916.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

NOTICE is hereby given that Solomon F. Pyle, of Stark, Arizona, who, on June 27th, 1913, made Homestead entry, No. 022848, for S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, of Sec. 5, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 6, Township 24 S., Range 23 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. D. Taylor, U. S. Commissioner, at Bisbee, Arizona, on the 4th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Mary Brown, Homer R. Fike, Charles Kuehne, Fred McDougall, all of Stark, Arizona.

THOMAS F. WEEDIN,
Register.
First publication June 29, 1916.
Last publication Aug. 4, 1916.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

NOTICE is hereby given that James H. Tefft, of Garces, Arizona, who, on Sept. 16th, 1912, made Homestead entry, No. 019231, for N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 17, Township 23 S., Range 21 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. D. Taylor, U. S. Commissioner, at Bisbee, Arizona, on the 3rd day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:
George W. Lonsley, Carl N. Carlson, George W. Alwood, Benj. J. A. McBee, all of Hereford, Arizona.

THOMAS F. WEEDIN,
Register.
First publication June 29, 1916.
Last publication Aug. 3, 1916.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

NOTICE is hereby given that George W. Lonsley, of Hereford, Arizona, who, on Aug. 9th, 1912, made Homestead entry, No. 018883, for NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, Township 23 S., Range 21 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. D. Taylor, U. S. Commissioner, at Bisbee, Arizona, on the 3rd day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Carl N. Carlson, of Hereford, Arizona; James H. Tefft, of Garces, Arizona; George W. Alwood, of Hereford, Arizona; Benjamin J. A. McBee, of Hereford, Arizona.

THOMAS F. WEEDIN,
Register.
First publication June 29, 1916.
Last publication Aug. 3, 1916.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph H. Branch, of Don Luis, Arizona, who, on Sept. 27th, 1912, made Homestead entry, No. 023165, for West half, Section 21, Township 23 S., Range 24 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. D. Taylor, U. S. Commissioner, at Bisbee, Arizona, on the 2nd day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:

THE SWELLING'S GOING DOWN WITHOUT EVEN AN OPERATION



George R. Pemberton, William Eberling, James L. B. Parks, George Ruppert, all of Don Luis, Arizona.

THOMAS F. WEEDIN,
Register.
First publication June 29, 1916.
Last publication Aug. 2, 1916.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the County of Cochise, State of Arizona.

Jennie B. Elliott, Plaintiff, vs.
Provident Mutual Building-Loan Association, a corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona in and for the County of Cochise, and the complaint filed in the said county of Cochise, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The State of Arizona Sends Greeting: Provident Mutual Building-Loan Association, a corporation.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the State of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this alias summons (if served within the county; otherwise within thirty days) or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the State of Arizona, in and for the County of Cochise, this 27th day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

J. E. JAMES,
Clerk.
By H. P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, July 6, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjamin A. McBee, of Hereford, Arizona, who on Sept. 14, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 019106, for Lots 1, 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, and on July 29, 1914, made additional Homestead entry, No. 02379, for N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 5, all in Township 23 S., Range 21 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. D. Taylor, U. S. Commissioner, at Bisbee, Arizona, on the 15th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Chester A. Nelson, George W. Lonsley, James H. Tefft, and Carl N. Carlson, all of Hereford, Arizona.

THOMAS F. WEEDIN,
Register.
First publication July 11, 1916.
Last publication Aug. 15, 1916.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Department of the Interior,

U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 5, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that Edward B. Palm, of Lowell, Arizona, who on November 14, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 019936, for S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 30 Township 22 S., Range 26 E., G. & S. R. & B. M. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before J. D. Taylor, U. S. Commissioner, at Bisbee, Arizona, on the 17th day of July, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses:
James S. Leishman, of McNeal, Arizona; Perry Puckett, of McNeal, Arizona; Andrew L. Maxim, of Bisbee, Arizona; Henry Ash, of Bisbee, Arizona.

THOMAS F. WEEDIN,
Register.
First publication, June 8, 1916.
Last publication, July 17, 1916.

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